NEW YORK HERALD SATURDAY, MARCH 22 1858

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR FYICE M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS.

AMUREMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY THEATER, Broadway-TIMOGE THE PARTAR WIBLOWS GARDEN, Broadway-Schoolmaster-Terrst

SURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Taking the WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-RIVALS -BOARDING

SAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, BrOMWAY-CAMILLE BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Breadway-Black Even

WOOD'S MINSTERIS, 444 Broadway-Ermorian Per AMPIRE HALL, No. 595 Broadway—Tour or Europe and

New York, Saturday, March 22, 1856

Notice to the Public. Advertisers are requested to condense their business offices into as few words as possible. Space is valuable, and our columns are crowded. Economy in words is

In the State Senate yesterday a bill amendatory of the charter of this city was introduced by Mr Petty. In the Assembly reports for and against the Broadway Railroad bill were presented by the committee. The majority report is signed by Messrs. Wiltse, Northrop and J. B. Clark, and the minorty report by Messrs. Hoyle and B. Smith. Neither of the documents were read. The subject of prison contracts is exciting some attention, and it is proposed to appoint a committee of three to examine, under oath, the Prison Inspectors in regard to these matters. Mr. Miles, of New York, moved the appointment of a joint committee, consisting of three Assemblymen and two Senators, to investigate the administration of the financial affairs of this city : to ascertain its indebtedness, means of payment present income, and the system of keeping the accounts of the city government. The committee also, to have leave to sit during the recess, and power to send for persons and papers. This is a capital move, and we trust that Mr. Miles will follow it up successfully.

Mayor Wood has caused a survey to be taken of all the passenger and ferry steam vessels running from the city, in order to ascertain accurately the means provided on board each for the preservation of life in case of accident. The result of this examination is embodied in a report, which we pubhish elsewhere. We call especial attention to the statement alluded to, as it is of great importance to tens of thousands of our citizens, whose lives are daily put in jeopardy by the negligence or parsi-

mony of the owners of boats plying on our rivers. The Board of Councilmen last evening took up the subject of the Broadway Railroad, and concurred by a vote of 32 to 19 in the resolution passed some time since by the Board of Aldermen rescind ing the grant to Jacob Sharp and others for a railroad in that street.

Commodore David Conner. of the United States Navy, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Thursday morning, after a brief illness. His last hours were solaced by the presence of most of the members of his family. Commodore Conner was a highminded, brave, skilful and chivalric officer, and was esteemed by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. He distinguished himself on various occasions during the last war with Great Britain. and in the recent struggle with Mexico he rendered efficient service to his country as commander-inchief of the home squadron. He participated in the organization and execution of the grand descent-as it is termed in military parlance-of the American army of nine thousand men at Vera Cruz, a manœuvre the brilliant success of which elicited the applause of accomplished soldiers throughout the aivilized world and which was not eclinsed, save in point of numbers, even by the more recent display of the allied forces at Eupatoria. Only a few days gone by Senator Bigler presented Commodore Conner's petition to Congress, remonstrating against the action of the Naval Retiring Board. But reparation for the injury done will come too late, at least

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that Mr. Bashford, the nigger worshippers' gubernatorial candidate, at the recent election in that Stat 1 received about one thousand more votes than his democratic opponent, Mr. Barstow. The last named gentleman has, therefore, pending further action upon the matter, resigned the Governorship.

The Ohio Know Nothing State Council, on Thursday last, repudiated the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson, and approved the action of the seceders from the Philadelphia Convention.

By way of New Orleans we have Havana dates to 16th instant. There is no political or commercial news. The English fleet still remained in port, and we hear nothing of the reported descent upon Nicaragua. The Potomac and Cyane were at Havana.

Our correspondent at St. Thomas, (Danish West Indies,) writing on the 4th inst., praises very much the performance of the steamship Tennessee, now trading from this port to that island. There was no local news. The British mail steamer had arrived from Demerara, and reported that the negroes of Guiana, instigated by Orr, known as the " Angel Gabriel," had commenced to slaughter all the Por tuguese coolies. Gov. Woodhouse had sext Orr to jail, but the military under his command were unable to cope with the maddened negroes, and his Excellency had despatched couriers to the Windward Islands for the aid of troops to quell the insurrection caused by fanatic appeals to brutal instincts

From Porto Cabello we learn, under date of the 9th inst., that trade was quite active, the coffee supply large, and the country very quiet. Coffee commanded high prices. Superior (washed) was at 15 cents per lb. The Legislature had authorized the President to negotiate with New Granada and Equador for the re-establishment of Colombia.

We karn from the Livingston Republican that Elisha B. Sackett, who was arrested upon a charge of forgery some weeks since, in this city, and who was subsequently taken to Geneseo for trial, and against whom there are four indictments, three for forgery and one for obtaining a signature to a note under false pretences, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,000, Geo. B. Ripley, of the firm of Ripley & Judson, of New York, being his security.

The letter of our correspondent at Utah, published elsewhere, contains some interesting particulars of the progress and prospects of Mormondom and matrimony in that region. Application will soon be made to Congress for the admission of the Territory into the Union as a sovereign State.

The steamship Quaker City, from Liverpool 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings no news, the Persia having anticipated her

The European advices by the steamship Persia. which arrived here at about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, were received by the Associated Press in New Orleans, via the direct Seaboard Telegraph line, at the commencement of business on that day, so that the intelligence was acted upon simultaneously in this city and New Orleans.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 2,500 a 3,000 bales, based upon middling uplands and Florida, at 10 c. a 10 c.; Mobile do., at 10 c., and New Orleans and Texas, at 10 c. a 10 c. A considerable portion of the sales were made in transitu Flour was more active, and prices firmer, with a good demand for home use and the British Provinces. White, Southern and Canadian wheat sold at \$1 90. Corn was heavy; mixed and white brought 65c. a 67c.; white prime Southern yellow

was at 69c. a 70c. Pork was steady, with sales of mess at \$35 87], and prime at \$14 75. Coffee was firm, with moderate sales. Sugars were in fair demand. Among the sales were 1,500 boxes brown Havana, to go out of the market to Philadelphia, at 7.jc., time. Freights were steady, with moderate engagements. To Liverpool cotton was taken at 5-16d., and grain at 7dd., in bags. Some engagements of cotton, &c., were made for Antwerp a Hamburg, at rates stated in another column. To Havre rates were without change.

Why the Cincinnati Convention Ought to Nominate General Piezce as its Candidate for President.

We begin to feel, as the Presidential election approaches, a little enxious about the position we are to occupy in the confidence of the democracy, and particularly concerning the fortunes of General Pierce, who now stands at the head of the unterrified. Conscious of our advocacy of the purest ideas of the true faith-vigilant sentinels and tireless assailants of every species of fanaticism-like Paul before Agrippa, answering for ourselves, and like that ancient prophet, giving "divers exhortations" against NIGGER WORSHIP, and en. joining upon all the NIGGER WORSHIPPERS of the North and East and West, that they should adopt that glorious old Apostle's morals and address their brethren of the South-"Without thy mind we would do nothing, that thy benefit should not be as it were of necessity, but willingly," we teel it to be due to ourselves, to General Pierce and the whole happy family of the democracy, that our position

should be defined. For reasons to be given, we are in favor of the renomination by the Cincinnati Convention of Franklin Pierce as the candidate of the party for President of the United States. It is not material to inquire into the antecedents of General Pierce-besides, it is anti-republican and unconstitutional to do so. We have nothing to do with the past in this country, our concerns are with the future. What a man has been is nothing-ten to one he is like gold mines, none the more valuable for working. The past and present are pregnant with something better to come, and we regard General Pierce as constituting no exception to the rule. Besides he has tried hard to please everybody, and if he has failed, it is because the great public is a mulish, baulky old wheel borse, which can't be satisfied. His election, all concede, was a great triumph.

He was the star in the East to the political worshippers of the whole country, and his name was everywhere heralded as a special dispensation looking to the ascendancy of patriotism in the councils of the nation, and to the utter proscription of fanaticism of which the people were fatigued and disgusted. It is true he was not very well known; but the folly of such characteristics and prerequisites in a candidate was abundantly exhibited in the very act and speech of the inauguration. The heart of the whole nation was fairly electrified and leaped with joy on that occasion. Thousands and tens of thousands of good conservative whigs capitulated at once, and avowed a purpose to take up and ever after bear the democratic cross under the leadership of Franklin Pierce, while the joy of democracy knew no bounds. In truth, there was but one dark, hazy cloud in all the heavens-the fusion was so complete and so bold of utterance that many a hardworking democrat actually feared that the crowd of aspirants for offices was hopelessly enlarged. Perhaps General Pierce himself noticed this feature-perhaps not. Be this as it may, he soon dispersed nearly all his friends, and hastened to dispose of his patronage, as it occurs to us, in the most disinterested manner to the enemies of the constitution.

It is indeed the most commendable feature in his whole administration that, elected by the democratic party, he was able to rise above all mere partisan feelings and predilections, and distribute the hateful "loaves and fishes" in about equal parts amongst all the factiinto which the country was divided. If the was any virtue in his patronage had he not a right and was it not his duty so to distribute it as to bind the chief men of the country to his policy? If the Van Burens had wandered away from the true fold on questions of office and under the influence of disappointments, was it not his duty, after the parable of the prodigal son, to call them back, put rings on their fingers and feast them at the White House? Certainly it was : and those who impeach him for so doing sacrifice right to party obligations. We detest party and all its machinery, and we uphold Gen. Pierce in so far as he has shown a superior faith to the morals of his position, over its obligations. It was his duty to unite the country in the support of the federal constitution; and, if in the pursuit of this patriotic object, he could avail himself of the public offices to buy up the wayward and the selfish, it was his duty to make that use of them. It is an impeachment of the faithful to suppose that they would complain of such a distribution of the means or doing good, which were thus placed in his hands. For these reasons we are decidedly in favor of Gen. Pierce's nomination at Cincinnati.

The very act of organizing his Cabinet, and the tenacity with which he has adhered to its members and they to him, is another recommendation which cannot be overlooked. The democracy was sadly divided as is shown in the defeat of Gen. Cass in 1848. It had several distinct heads, which is enough to prove that it had more than one tail. It had three distinct platforms-an extreme South an extreme North, and an intense central intermixture, and all these fused in the nomination and election of Gen. Pierce. No work of modern art and invention is equal to that exquisite mosaic which delved and dovetailed these ingredients or materials into a perfect administrative council.

We are at a loss which most to admire, the skill of the mechanic or the harmony and success of the machine. Those who ascribe the unity of the Cabinet to a selfish and mercenary desire for place, or to the not less reprehensible spirit of ambition, do little credit to their own sagacity, or to the character of the eminent citizens Gen. Pierce has thought it his duty to bring to his support in the executive departments.

But, after all, something more than a Cabinet was necessary to secure the triumph of the administration. The great family of the democracy, as we have seen, was sadly divided and broken into ugly fragments, indicating the terrible storm they had encountered. There was the Wilmot proviso, hateful to the South and cherished by the North-there was slavery. a terrible rock right in the way of democratic navigation. There was the wreck of the old whig party, which had floundered and gone to

pieces, partly for want of a navigator and partly by reason of the mutiny of the crew. Now, in this trying condition of things, Franklin Pierce had just astonished the world by an inaugural address as brilliant, and patriotic. and electrical as anything since the days of Patrick Henry. The very reception of that address by the people imposed upon its canon-ized author an obligation to please everybody, and he tried faithfully to execute his mission. Did he not call in the free soilers, the abolitionists and Nigger Worsenppers, and was there any other process, emept the compensation system, by which they could be attached to the Union and the democratic party? Did he not fairly place his confidence and his conscience in their keeping, in order to how them the sincerity of his purpose to do justice to all? Did he not, in the pursuit of this commendable policy, even turn his back on his best triends, "Not loving Casar less, but Rome more"? Did he not exhibit the perfection and honesty of his policy, after having taken in the Northern abolitionists and NIGGER WOR-SHIPPERS, by turning to the South and embracing the cause of elavery with persistent faith and energy? Is he entitled to no credit for these deeds which look alone to the unity of the government and the paralysis of all its foes?

When seven or eight States of the South had determined to hold conventions on the glorious 8th of January to fix upon delegates to Cincinnati, and Congress was still inflamed by angry discussions upon the slavery question, did he not send in his annual message, in anticipation of an organization, and therein fearlessly and patrioticly uphold the entire South, and discourse against every species of political fanaticism? And are such acts of devotion to the Union to go unrewarded? He turned his back even upon the most faithful men in the North to advance the cause of his country. and drew to his confidence a large class suspected of treachery to the constitution it-if, and then when the hour came to test his fidelity and that of his new associates, did he not fearlessly maintain the rights of the South even amidst the discoursgements of intestine difficulties in the democratic party, and under the severer visitations of personal obloquy heaped upon him by his former friends?

For these reasons, and many more we could mention, we are decidedly in favor of his nomination by the Cincirnati Convention. If he is rejected, and a Northern man-say Buchanan or Douglas-taken up in his place, it will be folly to endorse his administration. If he is rejected, it will be a sad encouragement to those who hereafter shall try to compromise difficulties, re-unite friends and patch up old rents in the party. If serving all sides is not serving the country, pray how are we constituted and under what law can we hope to live?

We rest our hopes on the Cincinnati Convention. THE LONDON TIMES ON GEN. GADSDEN AND Manifest Destiny."-A Mexican corres

pondent of the London Times (in a letter to

which the Times editor calls particular attention) says:tion) says:—

The state of the country is becoming really desperate, and it is evident now that, unless seme wholly unlocked for circumstance should arise, these wealthy regions must soon fall a prey to the ambition of their neighboos. The Mexicans are totally unable to cope with external in trigues, more especially in the constant state of disturbance in which they live from their interminable dissentions, which are naturally fostered and encouraged by the Americans. They active part taken by the American Minister in the last revolution was so notorious that it attracted universal notice, and on his part General Gadecen recorded so little anxious to dissemble his connection with the revolutionary party, that he gave the remainder of the corps diplomatique ample opportunities to judge for themselves.

Now, our idea here in New York is, th: 1 General Gadeden was rather partial to San & Anna and his government than otherwise, and we believe that, quietly between themselves, our Minister and the Dictator were putting the finishing touches to another Gadsder treaty, when a quarrel with Bonilla, the Mexican Minister of Relations, blocked the gam ! Yet we do not believe that Gen. Gadsden deserted his old friend Santa Anna, (who h. always been a special favorite of Marcy.) until it was evident that the Dictator's cause was hopeless. Then it may be that our Mini ter dropped him, and actively sympathized with Alvarez and Comonfort-not, however, with the view to annexation, la Texas, bt under the belief that as the new incoming government would be hard pressed for cash. there would be a fine opening for another Gadsden treaty, in having the good opinion of Alvarez and Comonfort to begin with.

In short, the policy of Gen. Gadsden, and of the adminis ration he represents, is not the policy of the utter demoralization of Mexico, through the encouragement of its domestic broils, to be followed by its annexation in the lump : but the purchase of the country piecemeal, at the rate, say, of an instalment of from thirty to fifty thousand square miles every three years, till the republic shall have been abort. ed. To this end it is our opinion that if Gen. Comonfort should establish his authority and internal quiet for two months, Gen. Gaasden will be after him with the temptation of ten, fifteen or twenty millions, in gold coin, for auother strip of those wild lands along the northern border of the republic. Our last purchase was a bad bargain, (a regular swindle on the part of Santa Anna,) and the administration and Gen. Gadeden are resolved to indemnify public opinion if they can, in another experiment, with the very first opportunity.

We hope that the London Times and the Palmerston Cabinet will be satisfied with this explanation, and that John Bull will not forget to observe a proper respect for the Monroe doctrine of European non-intervention in the domestic affairs of our republican neighbors. Mexico is not for him.

THE NEW TARIFF.- Senator James, Rhode Island, who was a manufacturer and produced articles competing with the products of foreign industry, has laid before the Senate a project for a new tariff, based on the free trade principle. Mr. James plan may be briefly stated thus: All commodities to be divided into four classes: the first, consisting solely of spirituous liquors to pay 80 per cent (instead of 190 as at present); the second, a large and comprehensive class, comprising almost everything in which American industry comes into competition with that of foreign countries, to pay 30 per cent (instead of 60, 50, 40, 30 and 25 per cent); the third, comprising raw materials, and the old free list, to be free; the fourth, including all articles not enumerated, to pay 20 per cent ad valorem.

So far as the principle of this bill is concerned it will stand criticism. It would tend to a large extent-though still not so extensively as Mr. James seems to suppose-to reduce the revenue from the customs duties, and to impart an impetus to manufacturing by cheapening the articles which feed factories These are ends which are sought by the great majority of the American people; and therefore, in the main. Senator James is entitled to their thanks.

To come to matters of detail, there is a criticism which may be made on this tariff bill. The title of the bill runs, "A bill to prevent frauds on the revenue, &c;" yet the four class system with the "just, true, and correct invoice" and the ad valorem plan of duty, is retained. Four classes are too many, Senator James two might suffice; three, certainly. It seems to be the settled opinion of persons in this country and in England that spirituous liquors ought to pay a far heavier rate of duty than anything else; probably because every one uses them, and they are so easy to adulterate. The consequence of this pleasant sentiment in the two countries is that it is next to impossible to get a good glass of liquor in either; that thousands of men are prematurely killed, and their families reduced to ruin and want and vice, by the general consumption of cheap poisons called brandy or rum or whiskey Certainly the revenue would not be irrepara bly injured if we could import good French brandy at a price which would exclude from the market the poisonous compounds now sold bere for brandy; nor would the public morals be irretrievably ruined if wholesome liquora of this kind were generally placed on the market-as Governor Clark is by this time ready to testify. However, this is a trifle.

If Mr. Gutbrie do not contrive this year to carry through his tariff, we shall be glad to see Senator James try his; the former is likely to be the best, but both are better than the present one.

THE PARISIAN PRESS ON AMERICAN APPAIRS MR. SPEAKER BANKS NOT A BLACK MAN .-- AU editorial of a late number of La Patrie. (one of the most noted and intelligent of the newspapers of Paris, on American affairs,) em-

praces the following dainty explanation:braces the following dainty explanation:—

Le New York Herald, en parlant de l'élection de M. Banks, le nouveau Président de la Chambre des Représetans, l'appeiant un noir et sjoutait que comme tel il avait eu contre lui les votes de tous les représentans du sud. M. Banks ne possédait juqu'à présent aucune espèce de notoriété politique hors de son pays natal, aussi avons-nous pris l'expression du New York Herald à la lettre et nous avons cru qu'elle indiquait la nuance de la peau de l'honorable Président de la Chambre des Représentans. Un citoyen des Etats Unis, qui se trouve au ce mon ent à Paris, uous écrit que l'expression doit être pris au figuré, et s'aplique, non au visage, mais aux opinions du nouveau Speaher; M. Banks n'est qu'un negrophile parfaitement blanc de couleur.

The English of this is, that the HERALD, in speaking of the election of Mr. Banks, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, had put him down a "black republican," and that his election having been resisted by the members of the South, and that Mr. Banks being rather an obscure individual, es pecially in Paris, our Parisian cotemporary had applied the term "black" in its literal sense, including what Governor Wise, of Virginia, would call "the pure African color, odor, ebo-ship, gizzard-foot, and all." The Paris editor is pleased to correct this mistake. however, having been informed by a citizen of the United States in the French capital that the term "black," as applied to Mr. Banks, did not refer to his skin, but to the complexion of his political opinions. "Mr. Banks n'est qu'un né grophile, parfaitement blanc de couleur." That will do.

The Independence Belge having made the same blunder in reference to Governor Chase, of Ohio, we trust that it will vouchsafe, in his behalf, the same explanation. How profound, minute and specific the knowledge of our transatlantic cotemporaries of American

FREE STATE KANSAS MOVEMENTS - MISSIONA RIES TO NEW YORK .- Several free State missionaries from Kansas have recently arrived in this city. Gen. Schuvler, formerly of this State, is among them, as stout, rugged and bearded as any "border ruffian." The object of these visiters is to organize an independent New York Kansas emigration movement, and with this view they will have a public meet ing in the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening next. We understand that Gen. Schuyler says there are fifty odd thousand squatters already in Kansas, and that the other forty thousand required by Judge Douglas will be there be fore August. Southern rights men, do ye hear that? Now is the time for the battle of squatter sovereignty.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PACIFIC-LONG PASSAGES OF OTHER issus.-The return of the propeller Arctic, Captain of the missing steamer Pacific, and her report of her want of success, has, in many minds, resolved their gloomy forebodings into certainty. The Pacific is out from Li verpool fifty-nine days to-day, and yet we find from 60 to days not unusually long passages, at this season of the year, for our best packets.

Amergst the arrivals at this port published in Thurs day's and Friday's HERALD, ship Cornellus Grinnell, 60 days from London; bark Coriolanus, 74 days from Dre-Frances, 40 days from St. Domingo; ship Macauley, 92 days from Marsellles; ship Harvest arrived at the Capes of Virginia, in 20 days from Liverpool; brig Erie, 60 days from Aux Cayes, for Boston, was spoken on the 17th inst. short of provisions; had lost nearly all her crew, and inended putting into Liverpool, N. S.

From these facts, it will be seen that on the hypothesis generally thought most probable—that the detention of the Pacific has been caused by the fields of ice off Cap Race—there ought to be no grounds for real alarm, cer-tainly nesse for despair, should she not be heard from for two or three weeks to come. The propeller Arctic left New York, in search, on the

11th of February, and steered East-Southeast, and met with a gale on the 12th. It commenced about half past we o'clock in the afternoon, the wine blowing North Northwest; it blew severely for about torty eight haves and left the vessel with eight feet of water in the a.ld, by reason of the bunkers not being secured at the doci when leaving.

Something New .- A toupe of artists, from the Cirqui Olympique, Theatre National, have arrived here. They came last from New Orleans, where they perform 1 a the Gaiety and the Theatre d'New Orleans. They give what are called poses plastiques, or tableaux illustrating history and fiction. They are under the management M. Louis Keller, who has testimonials from all the Euro pean courts. We hear that the company will shortly appear at the Broadway theatre.

Personal Intelligence.

A Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etals Unia nnounces that M'ile Rachel is shortly to be married. The lucky individual is M. Delahaute, formerly Received General (tax collector) of the Department of the Rho M. Delahaute is rather old, but has a fortune of thre o she will be able to live comfortably without going on the stage again. Rumor says she is afraid of Ristori. Delahante is one of Rachel's old admirers.

Emile Girardin, editor of the Paris Presse, is going t be married to Miss Sheppard, daughter of a rich English widow. The belle Sheppard used to flirt with the Empe ror before his marriage with Eugenie. Girardin's firs wife (who was much more brilliant than he,) died only a short time ago. He has two millions of francs, and is about forty. Miss Sheppard is about 25, and very pretty

From Liverpool in steamship Quaker City—Mrs R W Shu-feldt, hree children and nurse. Domingo Raphael, Miss M Raphael. V Raphael, Mrs J M Branch, J Harris, J Garrigan, J S Naukton, G Armstrong, G Nopple, Dr W Kidder, Mrs Jane

TES LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.

NTERVIEW OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT WITH THE
PRESIDENT—KARSAS AFFAIRS, ETC.

Commodore Vanderbilt, accompanied by General Webb called on President Pierce to-day, and had a lengthty in terview about his Nicaraguan difficulties, but falled to ob-tain any sympathy. The President saw no grounds for national interference. Mr. Morgan is charged with creating the trouble.

created quite an excitement in official circles here. President Pierce announces freely his determination to execute

mired upon. Mr. Banks will announce it on Monday. The Secretary of War has by actual experiment prove the entire success of arterian wells on the plains of the Mestila Valley. One well seven hundred feet deep, sup plies an abundance of good water.

Mr. Dobbin continues to improve in health. First Lieutenant W. A. Nimmo, Fourth artillery, died t Robertson, Tenn., on 12th inst., of pulmonary con sumption.

The Ohio American State Council.

CINCINNATI, March 21, 1855. The American State Council in session at Columbus ast night, after a stormy debate, adopted a report re pudiating the cominations of Fillmore and Donelson and endorsing the action of those delegates who seconded from the Philadelphia Convention.

Resignation of Governor Barstow, of Wis

Milwaukie, March 21, 1856. Mr. Barstow sent a message to the Assembly this morning, resigning the office of Governor. Pending the solution of a constitutional question which has been raised as to the remainder of the term, the Lieutenant Governor is acting as Governor of the State

In the Supreme Court to-day, it was proven that Mr. Bashford had about 1,000 votes over Mr. Barstow at the recent election for Governor.

From Philadelphia. THE RECENT CATASTROPHE - SHIP JAMES RAY - THE WEATHER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1856. The body of another victim of the steam ferry boat dis-aster was recovered this forenoon, and no doubt many more of the burned and drowned bythat dreadful calami ty will continue to be found for several days hence; and

many others will be recovered but never recognised. The ship James Ray, from Philadelphia for Liverpool which put into Savannah in distress, after being at sea which put into Savannah in distress, after being at sea 50 days, is new on the railway at the latter port repairing, and will be ready to receive her cargo about the lat proximo. Her cargo consisted of flour and wheat, which has been sold at auction. The flour brought only \$4.50 a \$4.75 and the wheat \$1.31%.

The weather is very fine. The snow has nearly disappeared from our streets, and the ice in the Delaware is rapidly dissolving.

News from Havana. NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1856. The steamship Black Warrior, from Havana, 16th inst.,

has arrived at this port. The United States frigate Potomac and the sloop-of-war Cyane were in the harbor of Havans, as well as several English men-of-war.

News from Texas.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1856.

New Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday of last week are received. They contain Texas dates to the 13th inst. Indian depredations continued, and a party had organized to follow them into Mexico and inflict punishbark San Jacinto, from Boston, arrived at Galveston on the 10th inst., and the bark Buchanan, from New York, and the brig Vesta, from Boston, arrived on the 12th. Great tears were entertained in New Orleans of an over flow of the Mississippi river.

Death of Commogore Conner. PHILADRIPHIA, March 21, 1856. Commodore David Conner died here yesterday.

The Ohio River.

Two thousand tons of freight were shipped from here by s'eamboats to-day. The river is still closed above here, but below there is good stage water.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1856.

Stocks are stoady; quotations as follows:—Pennsylvania 5's, 83%; Reading Raifroad, 46%; Long Island, 15% Morris Canal, 14%; Pennsylvania Raifroad, 45%.

PHILADELPHIA IBON MARKET.
PHILADELPHIA, IBON MARKET.
PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1856.

Iron—Sales during the week. 2,700 tone. The demand steady at \$28 for No. 1, \$26 for No. 2, and \$24 a \$25 for No. 3.

Bars and rails, active at full prices.

Cotton lasguid. Sales for the week, 16,000 bale Lower quaities have declined 3c. a 3c. Receipts to the week. 13,000 bales. Stock in port, 69,000.

New ORIEANS, March 20, 100 Cotton steady, at unchanged prices. The Pers's's new was received by the associated press, at 11 o'clock this morning, over the Washington and New Orieans line, since which no business has been done. The quotations for Rio coffee are II.c.; molasses, 36%c.; barre led

lard, 9c.; mixed corr, 48c.

New ORIEANS, March 20, 1856.

Cotton is selling to-day at 9c. a 9%c. for middling

Arrival of the Quaker City The United States mail steamship Quaker City, R. W. Shufeldt commander, arrived here yesterday morning, at 7 o'cleek.

She left Liverpool at midnight on the 5th inst, and brings Liverpool and London papers of that day; but the news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Persi .. The Quaker City arrived at Liverpool at 4 o'clock on th morning of the 2d inst., and experienced very heavy weather on the voyage.

On the homeward passage she had a succession of heavy northwest gales from longitude 30 to 60-weather sold, with squalls of snow and hall.

THE NEW FRENCH LINE OF OCEAN STRAMERS-THE STEAM SHIP BARCELONE -This alternoon, at two o'clock, the plonear of the Franco-American line, the screw steamship Barcelone, leaves this port, on her return to Havre, with a number of passengers and as much freight as she can carry. Bon voyage.

The Barcelone is commanded by Capt. Morin, is a new

vessel, hull built of iron, in seven water tight comparments, and is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture She sets very prettily on the water, is bank rigged, an? carries canvass enough to make her equal in speed to many a sailing vessel. She is about 260 feet in length. 1,760 tons burthen. Her engines are of 350 horse power, and she can steam nine knots an hour. The dining room is on the upper or main deck, and has the advantage o fresh air and plenty of light, an item which travellers know how to appreciate. A double staircase leads from the dining room to the cabin, off from which are the state rooms, well lighted and siry, placed in double rows on each side of the ship, with two berths in each, and at fitted up in a very neat style. The ladies' parlor is at the bath room, with warm and cold and shower bathsluxury with which the gentlemen's cabin is also furnished. The second cabin is about fifteen feet square, and on three sides are double rows of berthe, with every conve nier ce for the accommodation of second class passengers

The steward's department is said to be taken care of in manner to please the tastes of all. We hope this Franco-American line of Havre steamers

will receive that encouragement which the enterprise merits; and with four fine vessels, ail equal to the Barteione, and all commanded by such gentlemanly officers as she is, we feel assured it cannot fail to meet with a generous support on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Barcelone is to be followed by the Alma, which was to have left Havre on the 20th inst. It will be seen that the rates of passage in this line is \$100 for the first

THE OPERA.—There will be a dress rehearsal of Arditi's new opera at the Academy this evening. The fashionable world is all agog tor it, and there is a great rush for seat for the first night-Monday night.

Oblinary.

Col. George Rockus died a few days since sear Boydton, Va. He served in the war of 1812 as an eusign, was for years a trustees of Randolph Macon College, and representative in the Virginia Legislature. He had attained the age of 71 years.

THE PEACH TREES.—The Worcester Spy says, in a limited examination of the flowering buds of the peach trees, we find about one-half of the buds destroyed. Talwill leave a sufficient number for a full crop, with a favorable search.

The New York Shipyards.

ESS PROSPECTS—PREPARATIONS FOR LAUNCH-ING THE COLLINS STRAMSHIP ADRIATIC. There is comparatively a small busines doing in the various shippards along the East river. Many of the builders say that work is not so good as it was at this time last spring. They do, however, expect that there

suing | ummer and fall. Abraham C. Bell, at the foot of Stanton street, has just finished framing a bark for parties in Havre, France She is to be 140 feet in length on deck, 28 feet beam, 18 feet deep, and 600 tens burthen. She is intended for the California and Fast India trade from Havre, and her cost when completed for sea, is estimated at \$45,000. This is the only vessel which Mr. Bell is constructing.

Mersys. Rosevelt, Joyce & Co., in the yard adjoining bark, already framed, for Gordon & Talbot, of this city, designed for the China trace. She is 144 feet long, 32 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, 18 feet 6 inches depth of hold, and 600 tons burthen. She will be launched about the middle of May next. Her cost when finished will be about \$44,000.

These builders have also commenced putting up the

frame for a schooner for Dixon & Beale, of this city. She is designed for carrying stone from the East to Washington, D. C., and will be built in the strongest manner, and will have a top made of live oak and locust. Her dimensions will be-126 feet long on deck, 31 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, 9 teet 6 inches deep, and 360 tons burthen. She will be ready for launching in May next. Her

cost is estimated at \$24,000. There is nothing doing in the Westervelt shippard, at

the foot of Houston street. Mr. William H. Webb, at the foot of Fifth strest, will launch in about three weeks a pretty little clipper sidewheel steamer, built for the government of New Granada, for which Mr. B Blanco, of thi city, is agent. She is 127

wheel steamer, built for the government of New Granada, for which Mr. B. Blanco, of thic city, is agent. She is 127 feet long, 22 feet beam, 8 feet deep, and 300 tons burthen. She will have a beam engue, and her machinery is carting at the Futton Iron Works of Pease & Murphy. The cost of this versel is estimated at \$30,000.

Mr. Bell has in process of framing a packet ship for W. T. Frost, of South street, to be placed in the line netwern New York and Liverpool. She is 240 feet long, 46 feet beam, 30 feet deep, and 3,000 tons burthen. She will be a superior versel Capt. Page, formerly of this ship Washington, will be assigned the command of this ship. She will probably be launched about the first of August next. Her cost will be about \$150,000.

Another very hands me little steamer, named Caba, built for Pelayo, Pardo & Co., of Havana, will be anunched from Mr. Webbi's yard in about two weeks. She is 200 feet long, 31 feet beam, 13 feet deep and 1,000 tons burthen. She will be furnished with a beam engine and other machinery by Pease & Murphy. She is to run from Havana to different places on the coast of Cuba. On the bow of the steamer is a bust of an Indian, and on the stern the coat of arms of Cuba. The coat of this vessel; when ready for sea, is estimated at \$110,000.

Mr. Webb expects to lauvch, on or about the 20th of April next, the freight ig ship Intepid, built for Backlin & Crane of this city, and intended for the San Francisco and China trade. The discensions of this vessel are as follows:—leng hen ceck, 180 feet; breadth of beam, 37 feet; depth of hold, 23 feet; and 1,200 tons burthen. She will be placed in command of Captain Gardiner, of the clipper ship Camet. This gentleman is now superintending her construction. The cost of the Intrepid will be about \$75,000.

The work on the new Collins steamship Adriatie, now on the stocks in the yard of the Mesers. Steers, at the

ing her construction. The cost of the intrepid will be about \$75.000.

The work on the new Collins steamship Adriatic, now on the stocks in the yard of the Messrs. Steers, at the floot of Seventh street, is progressing rapidly. During the inclement weather a shed was erected upon the upper deck, and the mechanics protected from the co.d., rain and snow. In this manner a large number of men have worked without interrup ion in the interior of the mammoth steamer. On the cablin deck the joiners and others are putting up the berths. Upon the outside of the vessel the placking is in course of re-caulking up to the water line. This is said to be something unusual, and that the steamer may never require the work to be done again. Men are also getting the ways in readiness, and the builders expect to have the steamer ready for launching on the 5th of April next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board held an extra meeting last night, and gave the city the benefit of one night's legislation tree, gratis -that is to say, it being the ninth meeting this month, the law would not allow them to take pay for their labors, and so they sat without pay. The first business of

bors, and so they sat without pay. The first business of importance (and that wasn't of any importance) was the offering of a resolution that when the Board adjourned it should adjourned to meet on the first Monday in april. Councilmen News opposed this resolution—so did Councilmen Mensuri —end it was defeated by a majority of 16. A motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the special order of the eventug—being the report of the Committee on Clearing the Streets—was lost.

REGADWAY RAHROAD.

Councilman Swan them moved that the committee on the resolution rescinding the grant to Sharpe and others for a railroad in Broadway te discharged from the farher consideration of the subject, with a view to immediate action on it by the Board. He said the subject exameded him ediate action—the whole case was as clear as A, B, C, and the Board was as well prepared to vote upon it now as they ever could be. He said the arguments of D. D. Field, acdressed to the committee at their meeting on Wednesday last, were preposterous and absurd, and it was as consisting that any man who valued his professional reputation could be found to advocate the casim which he cid.

Councilmen Warker, the chairman of the committee, denied that the case was so clear that it needed no farher argument. He was not sufficiently posted up, and desired more light.

Councilman FARNEY offered, as an amendment to the motion, that the committee be discharged, and the whole subject be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and

motion, that the committee be discharged, and the whole subject be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and that the parties interested in the grant be heard by counsel, nefore said committee, on Monday evening next. l'ending the discussion

Pending the discussion of this amendment, a motion was made to adjourn, which was jost.

The amendment was then put and lost.

The original motion of Councilman Swan was then put and carried—syes 29, mays 22.

Councilman Swan then moved that the Board of Aldermen reschinding the grant to Jacob Sharpe and others for a railroad in Breakway.

This motion was put without discussion, and carried—ayes 32, rays 19. Considerable appliance followed the announcement of the vote, which, as usual in such cases, was "promptly suppressed" by the President after it had ceased to be heard.

The following is the vote:—

ceased to be heard.
The following is the vote:-

ceased to be heard.

The following is the vote:—

Ayes—Messrs. Crane, Gray. Phillips. Colgrove, Martin, Avery, Ken and, Hemphil, Boehner, Van Tine, Whitlock, Fkaats, Raymond, Floyd, O'Reilly, M. Smith, Brady, Swan, Appleby, Merritt. S. Hopper. Watrous, Miler, Odell, B. Reilly, R. Jer., Royes, Taylor, Barter, Sterling, Maynard, I. A. Hopper.—32.

Anss—Messrs. H. Smith, Clifton, Gavitt, Baulch, Bickford, Barney, Murray, McKinley, Warner, Barry, Colyer, sooie, Hart, McCunell, Reed, Farran, Pinckney, Dum, Cargilli-19.

On motion, the Board then went into Committee of the Whole on the special order of the evening—cleaning the streets; but soon abandoned that heroulean task, and took up the ordinance relative to the sale of unsound meat, which preved a more congenial subject, and draw forth a lengthy discussion. The committee reported in favor of the ordinance, and the Board ordered the same to a third reading. The ordinance imposes a penalty of \$20 upon all railroads and other conveyances which shall transport to the city of New York any calf (four legged, of course) weighing less than 100 pounds; and the same pranity upon every butcher who shall expose for sale any calf as aforesaid which, when dressed, shall weigh less than 60 pounds. The subject of cleaning the streets was then made the special order for the first Wednesday in April, after which the Board adjourned to Monday evening, April 7.

Election of Assistant Engineer An election for ten Assistant Engineers of the Fire De partment was held on Thursday night, at the respective engine houses, and last night the polls were opened at

Stuy vesant institute to receive and declare the ballots. Wm. H. Wickham, Samuel Burhaus, Jr., and John H. Heffman efficiated as inspectors. The hall was densely crowded with firemen, and during

The hall was densely crowded with firemen, and during the night great enthusiasm was manifested when the names of the favorite candicates were mentioned. The vote was not declared until a late hour this morning, and our reporter was obliged to leave before the final result was known. It was supposed the following named persons were elected:

Henry H. Howard, certain.

Nosh L. Farnham.

John Decker,

Peter N. Cornwell, supposed.

Isaac G. Seixas,

John Paulch,

John A. Creg'er,

Elisha Kingaland,

Jas. F. Wenman,

Jas. Masterton,

There was little or no excitement attending the election this year, apart from merely personal consideration. A dead set, however, was made at all the politicians—Harry Howard and John Bau'ch among othes, who run on the tichet—but it did not affect the final result. The anti-Carson feeling has nearly died out, and now prevails only amongut a lew sompanies out of town.

P. T. Barnum and the Giraffe. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. ALBANY, March 20, 1856.
In the report of the continuance of Mr. Baruum's ex-

amination, in the HERALD of this morning, he is made to say:-"1 sold Dr. Spalding a giraffe worth \$5,000 or \$6,000, which was drowned through his carelesaness; he has not paid me for it." Mr. Barnum cannot resist the habit of talking for effect, even when on the witness stand, and without even a mermaid to require highly colored statements. If Dr. Spalding bought the giraffe, why not ray for what price, instead of what the animal was worth? And if he sold the giraffe to Dr. Spalding, what matters it if the animal was drowned by the carelesness of Dr. Spalding? And as the drowning took place in 1854, and Mr. Barnum himself pronounces Dr. Spalding appossible, why not state why the purchase money has not been collected before this? Coursel for the creditors would "have squeezed out of?" Mr. Barnum, as he expresses it, something else that he knew, if they had compelled him to tell that there has been many has he expresses it, something else that he knew, if they had compelled him to tell that there has been long pending a suit against him covering this transaction, in the Surreme Court of the State of New York, entitled spalding & Rogers vs. P. T. Barnum, in which the damages were laid at \$25,000, which the plaintiffs are using every effort to brirg to trial, and which would have been desided at the present term, except that it has been sworn over by the defendant, under the pretence of important testimony in stand, and without even a mermald to require highly co-